

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published once a week, by PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

[VOL. X....NO. 494.]

NOTICE.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the expense of the time, charges have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:—
A single column, or two dollars only, 12 paid advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at the same rates as for the first week, and as much longer as they are continued thereafter. Postage will be paid on all letters addressed to the editor, or they may be forwarded to him.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. THORNTON & CO.

RE now receiving their seasonable supply: which, with their usual stock of
DRY GOODS,
will consist of an extensive assortment of
Sugar, Coffee, Salt;
IRON, suitable for Gig and Carriage Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for cash or cotton.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829.

92

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of
GOODS;

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery,

Saddlery, Medicines,

Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3m100

New  Goods,
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND
CHEAPER
THAN EVER!

RE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of
DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery, extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 3m198

Cowan & Reeves

WE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and fresh supply of

GROCERIES.

They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

suited for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of

Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths.

Cassimere, Casinets and Sattinets.

White and Red Flannels.

Pink and Rose Blankets.

Camblets and Plaids.

Ganton Crapes and Silks.

Bombazets, Bombazines and Circassians.

Cassimere Shawls and Points;

together with every other article usually found in a store in this section of country.

All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on credit to punctual dealers.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

C. & R. October 31st, 1829. 3m193

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his *House of Accommodation*, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.

Nov. 3d, 1829.

93

ALMANACKS.
FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price, 10 cents a copy.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, is Mahmoud II, who was born July 20, 1786, and ascended the throne 28th July 1808. Consequently he is 44 years of age. He has two sons and four daughters.

The extent of the Ottoman dominions, says the statement in a late foreign paper is estimated at 47,444 square miles, and 10,000 are in Europe. The European population, including Greece, is about 10,000,000: of whom not more than 2,271,000 are Turks. Of the remainder 3,000,000 are Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the Empire, in Europe, Asia and Africa, is 23,650,000.

The revenues of this empire are about \$2,000,000 annually, but the expenditure disbursed by the state does not exceed \$275,000. The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenue, or muri, just mentioned belongs to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial domains, and especially confiscations, which appertains to the "ilish basna," or "koukou," imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every sultan is bound to set aside a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its military force it is impossible to speak with precision since the destruction of the corps of janizaries; but before that period its regular troops were 50,000 cavalry and 124,000 infantry; and its feudal militia, 20,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its naval force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun boats, carrying 2,900 cannon, and 5,300 seamen; but this arm of its power was amputated by the "untoward" fight of Navarino.

After stating the opposing claims of the two sections of the state, [the East and the West] he attempted to show that it was necessary to make some compromise between them—and he concluded with stating that his plan would be to allow the basis of white population in the House of Delegates, and mixed basis in the Senate. [Mr. M. spoke for some time and was listened to with profound attention.]

Tuesday, Nov. 3d.—Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, took the floor in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the original Resolution. He commenced with a series of statistical statements, the object of which was to shew the disparity between the upper and lower country in bearing the burdens of taxation, from whence he began an argument to shew the injustice and impolicy of entrusting the control of the legislature to that portion of the state which paid, according to his statement, but one-third part of the public taxes, &c. Mr. Leigh illustrating his argument for a compound basis of representation, had referred to the provision in the constitution of the United States for allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be reckoned in addition to the white population, as a basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and he went at length into the history of that provision, both as it existed under the old confederation and was afterwards admitted into the Federal Constitution. On the subject of slavery, he adverted to the claim of the North to understand that subject and its remedy better than the South where the evil existed, and in this part of his speech he adverted to some remarks of Mr. Taylor, whom he understood to have attributed most of the existing evils to the pressure of slaves, and whom he therefore supposed to be in favor of its speedy abolition. Mr. Taylor explained; and while he deplored the evil, utterly disclaimed the most distant thought of emancipation as a remedy. In reply to a further remark of Mr. L. as to the interference of the Federal Government on this subject Mr. Monroe also explained, disclaiming the sentiment that the General Government had any right authoritatively to interfere, but holding that, if applied to by Virginia to aid in the colonization of slaves voluntarily emancipated, that government might comply and Virginia accept the aid without impropriety. Mr. M. insisted upon it that since Ohio and some of the Western States adopted expedients for throwing off the coloured population from their territories, it became more peculiarly necessary for Virginia and the Southern States, to take the subject in consideration, and resort to some measures for lessening the weight of the evil. Mr. Leigh asked the venerable member from Loudoun where was the power in the Federal Constitution to interfere with this class of people at all; and whether if we held out the idea that the people of the Eastern States might be permitted to interfere at all, they might not themselves be disposed to do so, without our invitation. In the closing part of his speech, Mr. L. expressed his opposition to a wide extension of the Right of Suffrage, and in this connexion, expressed his astonishment at some of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Monroe, who immediately after describing the terrible excesses he had witnessed in France, declared his willingness to go as far in extending the Right of Suffrage as any reasonable man could desire. Mr. Monroe again explained, and shewed why those events in France, fur-

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Monday, Nov. 3d.—The Convention being in committee of the whole, and the question pending, being on the motion of Mr. Green, to amend the original resolution of the committee, by striking out the word "exclusively," and inserting the words "and taxation combined."

Mr. Monroe, addressed the Chair, giving the reasons which induced him to vote against the last proposition, and which led him to support the white basis in the House of Delegates. He remarked that "he saw the mischievous consequences that might arise from divisions in the sentiments of the state—and he deemed it necessary for each side to make advances for accommodation. Let us break up without doing any thing—or carry the measure by a very small majority, and what will be the consequence? Will the Constitution be adopted? Indignant, acrimonious feelings will arise—and is the state to be divided? If it be severed, will a new State be admitted into the Union? He desired it—and if it can, what effect will it have on the great interests of the State? What becomes of the internal improvements of Virginia, which he had always so anxiously desired for himself and which he wished to see assisted with the funds of the General Government, &c. &c.—they can be constitutionally used for that purpose?

Indignant, acrimonious feelings will arise—and is the state to be divided? If it be severed, will a new State be admitted into the Union? He desired it—and if it can, what effect will it have on the great interests of the State? What becomes of the internal improvements of Virginia, which he had always so anxiously desired for himself and which he wished to see assisted with the funds of the General Government, &c. &c.—they can be constitutionally used for that purpose? After stating the opposing claims of the two sections of the state, [the East and the West] he attempted to show that it was necessary to make some compromise between them—and he concluded with stating that his plan would be to allow the basis of white population in the House of Delegates, and mixed basis in the Senate. [Mr. M. spoke for some time and was listened to with profound attention.]

Tuesday, Nov. 3d.—Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, took the floor in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the original Resolution. He commenced with a series of statistical statements, the object of which was to shew the disparity between the upper and lower country in bearing the burdens of taxation, from whence he began an argument to shew the injustice and impolicy of entrusting the control of the legislature to that portion of the state which paid, according to his statement, but one-third part of the public taxes, &c. Mr. Leigh illustrating his argument for a compound basis of representation, had referred to the provision in the constitution of the United States for allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be reckoned in addition to the white population, as a basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and he went at length into the history of that provision, both as it existed under the old confederation and was afterwards admitted into the Federal Constitution. On the subject of slavery, he adverted to the claim of the North to understand that subject and its remedy better than the South where the evil existed, and in this part of his speech he adverted to some remarks of Mr. Taylor, whom he understood to have attributed most of the existing evils to the pressure of slaves, and whom he therefore supposed to be in favor of its speedy abolition. Mr. Taylor explained; and while he deplored the evil, utterly disclaimed the most distant thought of emancipation as a remedy. In reply to a further remark of Mr. L. as to the interference of the Federal Government on this subject Mr. Monroe also explained, disclaiming the sentiment that the General Government had any right authoritatively to interfere, but holding that, if applied to by Virginia to aid in the colonization of slaves voluntarily emancipated, that government might comply and Virginia accept the aid without impropriety. Mr. M. insisted upon it that since Ohio and some of the Western States adopted expedients for throwing off the coloured population from their territories, it became more peculiarly necessary for Virginia and the Southern States, to take the subject in consideration, and resort to some measures for lessening the weight of the evil. Mr. Leigh asked the venerable member from Loudoun where was the power in the Federal Constitution to interfere with this class of people at all; and whether if we held out the idea that the people of the Eastern States might be permitted to interfere at all, they might not themselves be disposed to do so, without our invitation. In the closing part of his speech, Mr. L. expressed his opposition to a wide extension of the Right of Suffrage, and in this connexion, expressed his astonishment at some of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Monroe, who immediately after describing the terrible excesses he had witnessed in France, declared his willingness to go as far in extending the Right of Suffrage as any reasonable man could desire. Mr. Monroe again explained, and shewed why those events in France, fur-

nished no argument against extending the elective franchise here, in a state of society so entirely different. Mr. Mercer then addressed the committee, and commenced an argument to shew that wealth furnished no proper basis for representation, and if it did, taxation did not furnish any just measure of it, &c.

DEBATES, &c. in VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Fredericksburg Arena, under date of 30th ult., remarks in relation to the proceedings of the Convention, as follows:

The doings of the Convention—if say may be called *doings*—are now of a profound and deepening interest. Since the debate opened on Monday last, there have been 9 speeches, of which all were respectable, and two or three very powerful.

The eagerness with which auditors press to hear these effusions, proves how much our race hungers and thirsts after eloquence; consequently, how potent an engine it is in social affairs—how well worth acquiring the mastery of. The squeezing is almost insufferable. Yesterday I stood from 10 o'clock till 2 (nearly)—part of the time on one leg—and "bored with elbow points through both my sides."—Even this poor accom-

modation was crowded out,

Capital an hour before the sitting! To this morning, half an hour earlier, a mob of us gathered at the Hall door, which, for some unknown reason, was not opened till ten. Then the rush would infallibly have demolished a dandy, if any had been among us. Being, luck, one of the foremost, in the scramble that ensued for places, I got a seat, whence my spokesman might be seen and heard. By a novel arrangement, ladies are admitted to those outward seats of the Hall, heretofore assigned only to dignitaries of the State and Federal Governments; and seizing upon this fresh privilege, extorted from masculine courtesy, 100 or 120 fair faces exhibited themselves there on the last two days. Unless they anticipate some express share in the ensuing distribution of political franchises and powers, to learn the exercise of which they thus throng to the lobby, it would seem to me better that we should be allowed the best opportunity of hearing these great discussions; not because we are (as that ungentle author called Lilly's grammar asserts) of the more worthy gender; but because, being to administer the government, and practise (if we can) the eloquence, in which such luminous lessons are now giving, it concerns us most to hear them.

You are doubtless aware, that all the 9 speeches, I mentioned, were upon the momentous question, whether representation should be apportioned according to white population alone, or compounded with taxation. Gen. Taylor's was, indeed, couched under a different occasion—a motion to amend the Bill of Rights. But his drift was essentially the same. The contest now turns, in point of form, upon Judge Green's motion, to amend the report of the Legislative Committee (recommending white population exclusively for the House of Delegates) by substituting for "exclusively" the words "combined with taxation."

Against this amendment, Messrs. Cooke, (of Frederick) Doddridge, Baldwin and Powell have taken the floor: for it. Messrs. Green, Upshur, Barbour and Morris. I heard only the two last on each side; Mr. Upshur's display has commanded the most applause. As printed in the newspapers, it is an able speech—but judging from his most felicitous delivery while making a short explanation the other day, and from many inaccuracies in the reports of other speeches that I heard, I do not doubt that to a mere reader, its power is very faintly preserved. It elicited claps of applause from some of the lobby *cauville*; whom we may rejoice to find, not on the radical side. If a reformer's speech had been thus received, Dicorganizers, Jacobins, Mobocrats, would have been the mildest opponents applicable to us.

It is impracticable by any summary of mine, to give a clear idea of all the grounds occupied or traversed by the champions of each side. Yet I am not sensible that any views entirely novel have been presented to me: at least of grand results. In the exhibition of details, and in the illustrations of leading principles, has been displayed the originality that marks genius and commands attention. Both parties have assumed untenable positions, and spun strings of sophistry, which, as is usual with listeners, it seemed to me I could easily recover and untwist, had I the honor of a seat in the Convention. Mr. Upshur and Mr. Barbour have most of these. Such is the hackneyed topic urged by them, that if, by nature, the majority ought to rule, women and children should be counted:

and that if all men (under the Bill of Rights) are entitled to vote so are all the others too. This method of reasoning, by pushing a principle to the absurd when you mean to overthrow it, is safe and conclusive in mathematics: but in *moralis* where a difference in degree so often constitutes a difference of principle, and where in running out the principle *ad absurdum*, some new element is so apt imperceptibly to be blended with it—the method won't do at all.

The speeches now just made and about to be made are not, as some have supposed, intended altogether to influence the world out of doors: since there are (I am told) several members of the body whose minds are fluctuating between the *pure* and *mixed* basis; not as to the whole Legislature, but as to the lower House—that one House or the other shall rest upon white population, is settled: the struggle is, for the House of Delegates. The Western leaders say they could carry their point in both, if they chose; but are willing, as I understand, to yield up the Senate to the east—that is, to fix it on the compound basis. The east, however, will not accept this yet: they will make a strong and earnest grasp at more friends. Under this plan, each interest (if there be really two incompatible interests) will be sure of protection from oppression, though salutary action will be sometimes restrained.

A separation (*pro nobis!*) has been familiarly talked of among the eastern members, out of doors; but has been hinted at in debate only, by Mr. Morris, of Hanover. I have heard, on second hand, that if they do not gain their aim of a compound basis of representation in the House of Delegates, some one of them will propose two legislatures and two distinct municipal establishments: only retaining the present relation to the Federal Government—dividing the present representation in Congress as equally as may be, and each Legislature appointing one Senator. I need not denounce this scheme with the profound indignation it deserves, until 1st, the west shall arrogate more than her due of power; and 2d, the east shall be desperate enough to apply to that grievance so fatal a redress.

Saturday, October 31st.—Mr. Campbell, the controversial theologian, has faced us to day with a specimen of his powers on this (to him) new theatre. Great solicitude to hear him was manifested; but he does not seem to have made a very favorable impression upon his audience. He inflicted some pretty severe hits upon his precursors in the debate, especially upon the gentleman from Hanover; who, he pretty plainly hinted, was more declamatory than rational, and dealt far more in rhetoric than logic. Mr. Campbell was evidently much embarrassed at his novel situation; as was plainly shown by a prevalence of his native (Irish) accent, not usual with him on ordinary occasions, as well as by his flushed face and a frequent stroking back of his locstop. He was for the white basis, of course.

Mr. Scott of Faquier, followed, after

Bolivar.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says: "Letters from Bogota, of the last of September, state that the new Congress was to assemble in January, to form a Constitution. A part of the army had already been gained over to make Bolivar Emperor; but the opposition was very strong, and a compromise was expected between the parties, so as to make him President for ten years, with dictatorial powers, and liberty to be elected another ten years. A strong party was also favorable to his being elected President for life. Few, except the military, were in favor of his being made Emperor."

From Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the brig Bunker Hill, at New York, Buenos Ayrean papers have been received to the 12th September, inclusive. General Juan Jose Viamont is at the head of the Government. Matters were tranquil. A Te Deum has been celebrated for the termination of civil war. Rejoicings and illuminations had taken place. The French Consul had returned from Montevideo, and resumed his official functions. It appears from the British Packet of Sept. 5th, that the revenue of Buenos Ayres for 1828, was £3,667,783, and that there was a deficit at the end of the year, of £13,377,449.

Gen. Lavalle.—The late Provincial Gov. Etnor, who, in conjunction with Ross, appointed Viamont to the Chief Magistracy, has been appointed by the latter commander in chief of the cavalry troops of the line in the capital, and has accepted the appointment.

Lateet From Montevideo.—We are informed by Capt. Adams, of the Bunker Hill, for a Monte Video Gazette of Sept. 25.

A change had taken place in the Government; the Ministers of War and Finance having resigned, (i.e. being compelled to resign) and General Francisco Rivera and General Lavalleja being appointed to succeed them. By a decree of September 10, Dr. Joseph Obas and Miguel Barreiro are appointed to assist in the Ministries of the Government and of the Treasury, with the title of *encargados*.

Curing Bacon.—The Edenton N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions for making good bacon, obtained from a Gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience:

"Let the meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of Molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it. Hang from hogs weighing 150 pounds and upwards should remain in the cask, flesh up, 21 days; from 100 to 150 pounds, 16 or 18 days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a tea-spoon full of salt-petre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverised red pepper. Hang them up by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully and wash it with a strong ley made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak. By following these directions, I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects."

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, commenced to-day in this City. Judge Potter will preside. Chief Justice Marshall is a member of the Virginia Convention and will not be present. We learn that Mr. Devereux and Mr. Gaston who appear on one side or the other in almost every case, wrote to the Chief Justice, proposing to continue the causes in which they are concerned, leaving him to consult his own convenience with regard to attending the court. The Chief Justice returned an answer expressing his thanks and his determination to avail himself of their courtesy.

Rat. Reg.

Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Baltimore on the 2d inst. and on the next evening, his nephew Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (the son of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson) was married to Miss Susan May Williams, of that city.

The English papers continue to issue their bulletins relative to the health of Gen. Jackson, and we learn from the Globe, (says the N. Y. Herald) that his health is in a bad state—that he is emaciated, with a cadaverous visage—had been repeatedly cupped, and had undergone a course of violent remedies. It is hardly necessary to correct the error, to say that it is not the General but his enemies that have "undergone a course of violent remedies."

A state without a Governor.—By the death of Governor Lincoln, Maine is left without a Governor. The President of Senate has been appointed a Postmaster, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the state, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a member of Congress.

Rat. Daily Adv.

Salisbury :

NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

The General Assembly.—We learn from Raleigh, that Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, member from Mecklenburg county, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on the fourth ballot. Col. Alexander, Chas. Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, and Joseph A. Hill, Esq. were the candidates. We understand the different ballottings were nearly as follows:

Alex. Fisher. Hill.

1st bal.	46	45	31
2d	48	41	32
3d	53	40	27
4th	69	47	withdrawn.

In the Senate, we learn that Bedford Brown, Esq. was elected Speaker, without opposition.

The Governor's message.—The Governor's message was delivered to both branches of the Legislature on Tuesday, one copy only was received in this place by Friday's mail, which has been politely loaned to us by the gentleman to whom it was sent; a part of this document (the first of the kind from our present highly esteemed Chief Magistrate) will be found in this week's Carolinian; want of time, the pre-occupancy of our columns, and the length of the message, prevent us from giving it entire in one paper. We barely had time cursorily to look it over before transferring it into our columns; being obliged, from the circumstance of having but one copy, to divide it among our workmen, in slips.

We feel warranted in saying, however, that it is creditable to the head and the heart of its author; it is a full, plain, and luminous exposition of the public and political condition of the state. In fine, it is such a document as we had a right to expect from such a man—more practical than poetical, yet as elegant in diction, as it is chaste in sentiment. It well sustains the enviable reputation which its distinguished author enjoys in his native State.

—•••••

ABRAM RENCHER, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States, in place of John Giles, Esq. resigned. The election takes place on Thursday, the 3d day of December, proximo.

—•••••

JOHN LONG, Esq. is again a candidate for the same situation.

—•••••

The November term of Rowan County Court was held in this town last week: a vote was taken in the Grand Jury on the subject of the approaching Congressional election in this district; it stood thus:

Abram Rencher,	- - - - -	14
John Long, Jr.	- - - - -	2

Richard H. Alexander, Esq. was elected County Solicitor, in place of John L. Henderson, Esq. resigned.

At Davidson County Court, week before last, the vote for Congress stood:

GRAND JURY: Rencher	- - - - -	12
Long	- - - - -	5

PETIT JURY: Rencher	- - - - -	9
Long	- - - - -	3

An extensive and destructive fire occurred in New-York, on the 9th ult. in Columbia street. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed, and many others injured. The loss is heavy, and much distress has been caused to indigent families.

—•••••

A Miss Melina, a native of South Carolina, is exhibiting herself in London, England, who is seven feet in height, and well proportioned. Will John Bull now say all kinds of animals degenerate in America?

—•••••

Oliver Watkins (an ill-fated name) who killed his wife at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in March last, has lately been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung in May next, (1830.) If he possesses the sensibilities of humanity, the stings of conscience he must suffer, during this extended period, in pondering his awful fate, must be tenfold worse than the death he is to suffer.

—•••••

Georgia.—The legislature of this state convened at Milledgeville on the 2d int. Thos. Stockton was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wm. Y. Haney secretary of the same: Warren Jordan, Speaker of the house of representatives; Wm. C. Dawson, clerk. Gov. Forsyth, next day, sent in a plain, matter-of-fact message. On the same day, Geo. R. Gilmer was inaugurated as the new Governor; and delivered a short but pertinent address; in which he promises to bury in oblivion the partisan feeling excited during the late elections.

On the 4th, John Forsyth, late Governor, was elected United States Senator, without opposition. Judge Colquitt was re-elected to the Chattooga circuit; and Mr. Hooper, solicitor of the same.

—•••••

Coffee has been represented as a slow poison, by an eminent physician: the case of a French woman, now living, goes far to corroborate this opinion of the learned doctor: She is 115 years old, sound in health, and drinks upwards of thirty cups of coffee daily! No better proof need be adduced, that coffee is a slow—very SLOW—poison!

Effects of Passion.—On the 21st ult. Capt. Whitmel Cotton shot and killed John F. Harris, his overseer. On the day previous a quarrel took place between them, and Harris knocked Cotton down; next day, the latter took revenge by shooting his antagonist. They were citizens of Edgecombe county.

Mr. John Campbell, late editor of the Halifax Minerva, has relinquished the establishment; and has been succeeded, in the printing, by Mr. John G. Liles, and in the editorial by E. B. Freeman, Esq. and others. The Minerva is, and has been, a well edited, respectable, useful paper, and deserving the patronage of the enlightened community where it is located.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina,

Improved navigation through her own seaports to the produce of her own soil, increased four fold by a judicious system of internal improvement, which, persevered in with diligence and economy, shall ere long exhibit us to our sister States full of wealth and happiness.

The States of South Carolina and Virginia, already awakened to their true interest on this important subject, have assumed an imposing attitude; and unless something effectual be done, to give direction to the products of our own soil, through our own seaports, North Carolina, in her intercourse with these her sister states, must still contribute to their advancement, a large portion of the profits of her industry.

The Board of Internal Improvement, in their report to the Legislature in 1827, recommended that steps should be taken to ascertain the certain amount of produce annually exported from the State. Permit me again to call your attention to it, as a subject of vast importance to correct legislation. Destitute of the aids which it is calculated to afford, we are completely at sea without land mark or compass, on the all important point of determining the ability of any given portion of the State, to supply its quota of expense, for works of permanent utility.

The good effects on the people of our State, in relation to their opinions on the subject of Internal Improvements, which the adoption of this measure would produce, cannot, I think, be doubted. Its tendency is, to instruct them as to the immense amount they annually lose by a sickening system of transportation to foreign markets, while it demonstrates their resources for constructing and supporting better ones at home. Instead of surmize and wild conjecture on this point, they will have calculations based on facts, official and indisputable.

The information contemplated by the measure is such, as should be in the possession of every statesman and legislator; for it comprehends the wealth of the State, and, in no small degree, its moral power, with which, when they may be wanted, numbers may be commanded.

The enlightened liberality of the framers of our Constitution, and the Legislature of an early day, have done much for the cause of learning, by establishing an institution in the centre of our State, in which the higher branches of science are taught, as successfully as in any similar institution in our country, and is the only monument of learning within the State of North Carolina, to which the eye of the stranger or the citizen patriot may be directed, with any emotions of pride and patriotism. It will at once be understood that my allusion is to our University. Much remains, however, to be done towards perfecting and giving permanency to this institution; and its situation at this time, calls more loudly for legislative interposition and patronage, than at any former period of its existence. Its funds, which promise at some future day to be equal to its necessities, are yet locked up beyond the reach of those, to whose guardianship it has been committed by the Legislature; and this institution, proudly claimed by some of our most distinguished citizens as their alma mater, is permitted to languish, for the means which it is deemed within the power of the Legislature to furnish, without injury, or even hazard to the State. A considerable sum of money which has been appropriated to the establishment of a Literary Fund, has not yet been invested in any of the Banks of the State, and the commissioners charged with its management, have determined to purchase no more bank stock. It is, then, respectfully submitted to the Legislature, how far it may be advisable, and whether it is not within the legitimate object of the Legislature creating this fund, to authorize the commissioners to loan to the trustees of the University, from time to time, any part, or the whole of the monies thus appropriated, which have not been applied to the purchase of stock, taking their bond with such interest as may be agreed upon, or fixed by the Legislature, for the repayment of the same.

The friends of Internal Improvement, look to the present Legislature with much solicitude, and your present vocation is at once an evidence that you are familiar with the sentiments of the people on this subject, and that they repose great confidence in you. This confidence is a sure guaranty that any measure you may adopt in regard to it, will meet their approbation. Every patriotic and enlightened citizen of the State is earnest in the enquiry, why so much money has been expended in the employment of Civil Engineers, assistant surveyors, &c. and so little in connection with this subject has been done? Our Engineer's office abounds with plots and surveys of swamps, roads and rivers; but little practical improvement has been effected. And no great or valuable improvement can be accomplished without an effective force, and this, too, continually at the disposal of the State. The absence of such a force, would seem to account for the unsuccessful attempts already made, and promises no better result from any future enterprise until the cause be removed. To acquire this force, but two methods can be suggested—by hire or by purchase. No reason can be conceived why that course which an individual pursues with the best results in the management of his private concerns, should not also be the best for the State in the prosecution of a similar enterprise. Individuals who hire slaves, soon become embarrassed. If they cannot succeed in the management of this kind of labour, it is but reasonable to suppose the State cannot. Her interest to be secure, must flow in the same channels which have been marked out and pursued by her most successful and enterprising citizens. They acquire by purchase all the valuable slaves they can, and with their labour clear, cultivate and improve their lands, and with a sure and steady pace move onward to wealth and all its enjoyments.

If, in the more healthy parts of the State, labour of a different kind may be advantageously employed in the construction of roads or the improvement of rivers, it is very evident that in those sections, where our most valuable appropriated lands lie, slaves constitute the only effective force. With them our swamps must be drained and our rivers opened, or the former remain the abodes of noxious animals, and the latter a mere apology for navigable streams. Such is the demand for slave labour, they cannot be had for hiring, without great sacrifice; and those hired for short periods, cannot be properly disciplined. To employ white labourers to drain our swamps, cannot succeed. They have not the physical ability. There cannot be found a single instance in the low country of the Southern States, where even a farm on an extensive scale has been cleared and cultivated by this species of labour, and the most liberal wages cannot effect it. It is evident, then, from a moment's reflection, that the State is reduced to the necessity of either giving up all pretensions to improvements upon a large scale, or to make an appropriation to purchase labourers, commensurate with the work to be performed, and to cease to think of employing any longer a species of force, which both public and private experience demonstrate to be unfit.—And if an individual, stripped of every advantage but his strength and dexterity, can purchase these lands and become wealthy, why may not the State, with all her advantages, make it profitable to bring into active operation her millions of them? And instead of crippling enterprise and driving from her bosom the most valuable and enterprising of her sons by a neglect of her means, give vent by rail roads and

improved navigation through her own seaports

to the produce of her own soil, increased four fold by a judicious system of internal improvement, which, persevered in with diligence and economy, shall ere long exhibit us to our sister States full of wealth and happiness.

The States of South Carolina and Virginia, already awakened to their true interest on this important subject, have assumed an imposing attitude; and unless something effectual be done, to give direction to the products of our own soil, through our own seaports, North Carolina, in her intercourse with these her sister states, must still contribute to their advancement, a large portion of the profits of her industry.

The Board of Internal Improvement, in their report to the Legislature in 1827, recommended that steps should be taken to ascertain the certain amount of produce annually exported from the State. Permit me again to call your attention to it, as a subject of vast importance to correct legislation. Destitute of the aids which it is calculated to afford, we are completely at sea without land mark or compass, on the all important point of determining the ability of any given portion of the State, to supply its quota of expense, for works of permanent utility.

The good effects on the people of our State, in relation to their opinions on the subject of Internal Improvements, which the adoption of this measure would produce, cannot, I think, be doubted. Its tendency is, to instruct them as to the immense amount they annually lose by a sickening system of transportation to foreign markets, while it demonstrates their resources for constructing and supporting better ones at home. Instead of surmize and wild conjecture on this point, they will have calculations based on facts, official and indisputable.

The information contemplated by the measure is such, as should be in the possession of every statesman and legislator; for it comprehends the wealth of the State, and, in no small degree, its moral power, with which, when they may be wanted, numbers may be commanded.

The enlightened liberality of the framers of our Constitution, and the Legislature of an early day, have done much for the cause of learning, by establishing an institution in the centre of our State, in which the higher branches of science are taught, as successfully as in any similar institution in our country, and is the only monument of learning within the State of North Carolina, to which the eye of the stranger or the citizen patriot may be directed, with any emotions of pride and patriotism. It will at once be understood that my allusion is to our University. Much remains, however, to be done towards perfecting and giving permanency to this institution; and its situation at this time, calls more loudly for legislative interposition and patronage, than at any former period of its existence. Its funds, which promise at some future day to be equal to its necessities, are yet locked up beyond the reach of those, to whose guardianship it has been committed by the Legislature; and this institution, proudly claimed by some of our most distinguished citizens as their alma mater, is permitted to languish, for the means which it is deemed within the power of the Legislature to furnish, without injury, or even hazard to the State. A considerable sum of money which has been appropriated to the establishment of a Literary Fund, has not yet been invested in any of the Banks of the State, and the commissioners charged with its management, have determined to purchase no more bank stock. It is, then, respectfully submitted to the Legislature, how far it may be advisable, and whether it is not within the legitimate object of the Legislature creating this fund, to authorize the commissioners to loan to the trustees of the University, from time to time, any part, or the whole of the monies thus appropriated, which have not been applied to the purchase of stock, taking their bond with such interest as may be agreed upon, or fixed by the Legislature, for the repayment of the same.

The importance of preserving in a flourishing condition such a seminary within our own borders, is obvious. It prevents a large amount of money from being disbursed abroad and among strangers—our young men are saved from forming propogandas in favor of foreign seminaries and foreign manners—they are enabled to study with more effect the political institutions of the State—imbibe a greater reverence for whatever is good and virtuous among ourselves—and avoid a prejudice against that state of society which we now have in the southern states, and which must be, much as we may deprecate it, co-existent with the Union.

The importance of preserving in a flourishing condition such a seminary within our own borders, is obvious. It prevents a large amount of money from being disbursed abroad and among strangers—our young men are saved from forming propogandas in favor of foreign seminaries and foreign manners—they are enabled to study with more effect the political institutions of the State—imbibe a greater reverence for whatever is good and virtuous among ourselves—and avoid a prejudice against that state of society which we now have in the southern states, and which must be, much as we may deprecate it, co-existent with the Union.

The influence of early education upon the well-being of society, and upon the present and future happiness of the human race, is admitted by every enlightened nation of the earth; and the responsible duty of disseminating it, devolves with peculiar force upon the statesman and legislator. So completely is the formation of character under its controul, that every effort should be made, by encouraging the good, and checking the evil tendencies of our nature, to direct the virtuous energies of the mind, both of learning and virtue, may be more elevated, by which the thousands of the rising generation in our own State, who seem doomed to a life of ignorance, if not of folly and vice, without the fostering care of the Legislature, shall be enabled to acquire knowledge of the most useful kind—their tender minds trained to a love of order, and virtue—and when industry and a reverence for the laws, shall be duly inculcated.

In the present enlightened age of the world, when the favorite scheme of the philanthropist throughout the habitable globe seems to be the bonnifil distribution of knowledge, wherever there is human intellect to receive it; and under the improved modes and methods of instruction, which have been introduced into the primary schools both of Europe and America, contributing so much to the ease with which elementary learning may be acquired, let us no longer permit the youth of our State, to launch upon the ocean of life, there to shape their course without at least the rudiments of science.

In proportion to the ease with which an education may be acquired in other countries, and the facilities afforded by their governments for this purpose, so should we feel its importance among ourselves; and, with an enlightened wisdom, peculiarly characteristic of the present age, should North Carolina

bounds, and is sanctioned by chartered privileges from the State, it becomes an engine of avarice and ambition.

So long, then, as the Legislature shall choose to delegate to any set of individuals the power, the important trust, of supplying the State with currency, as a substitute for the precious metals, it should have ample security that the latter be not driven out of the State by them, and that the public shall lose nothing either by their improvidence or fraud. This principle has been recommended by one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day, and is recognised by the Legislature of an enlightened State, as the proper basis of banking operations.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign.—No later arrivals from Europe than reported in our last. A report, however, is brought by the U. S. schooner Porpoise, at Norfolk, from the Mediterranean, (having left Gibraltar 2d October) that the Russians had reached the walls of Constantinople.

An important report is published in some of the papers—of the British and French fleets having taken possession of the forts on the Dardanelles, and passed through into the Black sea. It is stated in the New York American, that the report is not entitled to any credit.

New Jersey.—Peter D. Vroom has been elected, by the Legislature of New Jersey, Governor of that State, in room of Garrett D. Wall, who declined accepting the office.

Suspension Law.—A writer in the Elizabeth City Star, complains (and we think very reasonably too) of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, commonly called the *suspension law*, by which a creditor may be kept out of his just dues, eighteen months, or even thirty-six months, by an administrator or executor of a deceased debtor; and calls on the members from that county, if they value the interests of their constituents, that they use their exertions to procure a repeal of "this shameful law," &c.

General Edward B. Dudley has been elected to Congress from the Wilmington district, to supply the vacancy caused by the decease of Gen. Gabriel Holmes. There was no opposition to Gen. Dudley: the election took place on the 10th inst.

Ship Channel.—At a meeting of the citizens of Carterett county, on the 29th ult. it was resolved to ask from the Legislature an act of incorporation for a company, to connect the waters of Neuse river with the harbor at Beaufort, by a ship channel; and that an appropriation be asked from the General Government, to effect the work, in consideration of its being of national utility, &c.

Another Fire occurred in Augusta, Geo. on the 5th inst. Six or seven buildings were destroyed on north side of Broad street, a few doors below Campbell street. Loss estimated at twenty or thirty thousand dollars.

TEENNESSEE.

Court of Impeachment.—The Senate of this state has been organized into a court of impeachment. Newton Cannon, Esq. President, and Benj. Reynolds Sergeant at Arms, for the trial of Nathaniel W. Williams, one of the judges of the circuit courts of this state, and articles of impeachment have been prepared, adopted, and presented by the house of representatives. The charges and specifications are drawn out at considerable length and with technical minuteness and precision. They substantially accuse the judge of culpable neglect of official duty in sleeping at different times on the bench during the arguing of causes—being influenced by prejudice and partiality in his judicial decisions, and especially of improper conduct in relation to the private examination of Mrs. Taul, respecting her signature to a deed for the conveyance of a lot of land in Nashville. The respondent has asked for indulgence till he can prepare his answer, and it is supposed that the summoning of witnesses and collecting testimony will occupy a considerable time, so that the trial will not probably commence for some weeks yet to come.

Nash. Banner, Stat. ult.

Preferred Creditors.—By a recent act of the New York Legislature, it will not be lawful in that state after the first day of January ensuing, for any insolvent debtor, under the "two thirds" insolvent act, to give a preference to endorsers, or other creditors for money lent; but all creditors are to be placed upon the same footing. Any insolvent who shall act contrary to this provision, will not be entitled to a discharge, under the act above mentioned.

Mr. Carter, the late accomplished editor of the New-York Statesman, has been compelled to seek, a second time, in the South of Europe, a restoration to a degree of health denied by the rigid climate of his native country. U. S. Gaz.

Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Salisbury.

At a regular meeting, held at the Lodge Room, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17th, A. L. 1829, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in the course of his Providence, has been pleased to remove from among us our worthy and much esteemed Brother, THOMAS OAKES;

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which Masonry and the public, as well as the bereaved family of the deceased, have sustained; and that we most heartily sympathise in their bereavement.

Resolved, that as a testimony of respect and esteem for the memory of our departed Brother, we will wear crape on the left arm thirty days.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be published in the Salisbury papers; and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family.

B. AUSTIN, Secy.

Rice.—The Agricultural Society of South Carolina have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending the introduction of Rice, as part of the food designed for the use of the Navy; to which the Secretary returned the following reply:

Navy Department, October 21, 1829.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your interesting communication, dated the 29th ult. upon the subject of introducing Rice as a part of the food to be used by the Navy of the United States, and enclosing an Extract from the Minutes of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina.

Respectful attention has been given to your communication, and I enclose a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, containing their views in relation to a more extensive use of the article of Rice.

I beg you to assure the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, that experiments shall be made, and a fair and full investigation be had, to test the weight of the objection urged by the Commissioners. I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

Wm. Washington, Esq.

Corning Secy. Ag. Secy. S. C.

[The Commissioners of the Navy state, that Rice constitutes a part of the regular rations in the Navy, being used two days in each week, and is also used as hospital stores; but that there is so strong a prejudice among the sailors against its use, that not more than one half dealt out is actually consumed by them, and that any attempt to introduce a more extensive use of it, would render the service unpopular; that the quantity of water required in cooking rice, is another objection to its use. An attempt was once made by a commander, to introduce the use of corn hominy and meal on board his ship; but it produced such serious discontent among his crew, that the attempt has never been repeated. Pickled pork, sea-biscuit, beans, and peas, constitute, we believe, the principal food on board ships.]

New York.—The late election of members of the legislature, and other state officers, in New York, has resulted in the almost total overthrow of the coalition and anti-masonic parties. Never, since the days of Jefferson, has any administration gained so rapidly upon the affections of the people, as has the present, under the auspices of the industrious, energetic and economical Jackson. Old Dom.

Marseilles Journal contains a long statement respecting the circumstances attending the death of Major Laing, the intrepid explorer of Africa, to the effect that the Major was assassinated by a treacherous Turk who accompanied him in order to obtain possession of his papers, which were given to a person towards the discharge of certain debts which he had contracted in France. It is added, that it was supposed, connivance by the French consul at Tripoli in the escape of the individual with the papers, which excited the anger of the Pacha of Tripoli, led to the dispute between the French Consul and the Pacha. Be this as it may, it is stated as certain that Major Laing's papers are still in existence.

Suicide.—The Berkshire American relates the fact that a bear recently shot himself, in that vicinity, with two musket balls. Bruin was examining a farmer's cornfield by moonlight, when he stumbled upon a cord attached to two guns, and received their contents for his intrusion. The farmer's wife boiled out of the carcass, three pails of Bear's Oil, and fourteen pails of Soap grease."

It is stated in the New York Gazette that Asa Worthington is appointed Consul to Lima, in place of Wm. Radcliffe, removed, and that a Mr. West, of Illinois, is appointed Minister to Chili.

On Thursday, 22d ult. the citizens of Chester, (Pa.) gave a dinner to Com Porter, as a mark of respect for his distinguished services.

Ladies sleeves.—A Paris paper gives the origin of the big sleeves which are so fashionable in Europe and America. A lady of rank in Paris had a daughter whose shoulders and arms were deformed from the effects of a disease in early infancy. To conceal these defects and set off the person of her daughter, the lady devised the full sleeve, and the cause not being known, the fashion was admired and generally adopted. The Parisian belles have recently discovered that the fashion was contrived to cover personal defects, and this circumstance has brought it into discredit with them.

AGRICULTURAL.

At the annual meeting and exhibition of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, held at Lincolnton on the 2nd Tuesday in November, 1829, the following premiums were awarded, viz:

To Mrs. E. Schenck, for the best piece of twilled Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool. \$2

To Vardry McBee, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of upland. 5

To Vardry McBee, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of bottom land. 5

To Vardry McBee, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure. 10

The following articles will be competed for at the next annual meeting of the society, on the second Tuesday of Nov. 1830, viz:

For the best two horse plough a premium of \$3

For the best horse or mule not less than three nor more than 5 years old. 3

The best pieces of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool. 2

The best piece of twilled mixed as above. 2

The best Coverlet of cotton and wool, and of cotton, each. 2

The best piece of domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards. 2

The best piece of blanketting, not less than 5 yards. 2

The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor less than 1 yd. wide. 2

The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of upland. 5

The greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of upland. 5

The greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of reclaimed bottom land. 5

The greatest quantity of Corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure. 10

The greatest quantity of Wheat raised on 1 acre of upland. 5

The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land. 5

The greatest quantity of Rye raised on one acre of upland. 3

The greatest quantity on one acre of bottom land. 3

The greatest quantity of Barley on one acre of upland. 3

The greatest quantity on 1 acre of bottom land. 3

The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay from 1 acre of upland. 2

For the best straw-cutter. 2

The best constructed cotton harrow. 2

The best constructed plough for opening furrows, or furrows for depositing manure. 2

The best single horse plough. 5

The greatest quantity and best quality of wool from five sheep. 2

The best Whe stone, for English or German scythes. 3

The best for whetting Carpenters' or Curriers' tools. 3

Certified by VARDY MCBE

Secretary of the Society.

Rev. Jonas King, (an American Missionary) and Miss Anna Aspasia Mengus, a Greek lady of Smyrna, were married in the island of Tinos, on the 22d of July last. "This event," says a letter from Smyrna, "will fix Mr. King in Greece, where he has had a most favorable introduction to both rulers and people, and has a wide field of usefulness open before him."

Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, is said to have nearly ready for publication, a new tale, called the *Borderers*.

One Henry Wait, having failed to appear at a Court in Ravenna, Ohio, last month, to answer to a charge of having forcibly attempted to kiss a young lady, forfeited his recognizance, \$30. This was paying pretty dear for the whistle Madame Experience, who will have her own price, has taught him the proverb, "Kissing goes by favor."

A long Sermon.—The U. S. Gazette says, "we observe a notice given in an eastern paper, that Rev. —— will preach all day on Sunday next. The gentleman may expect more than one "Tychicus."

Dr. W. Herschell states, that a mixture of lunar caustic and a species of Glauber salts, two very bitter substances, produces the sweetest substance in existence.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The line of U. S. Mail coaches, left New York yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrived in Philadelphia in the morning at 1 o'clock, which makes ten hours. Deducting one hour and thirty minutes for supper, changing mails, horses and coaches, it brings the actual time of travelling to eight hours and thirty minutes, being nearly twelve miles per hour. Chronicle

THE MARKETS.

Salsbury Prices, November 21.....Cotton

13 to 14 cents, corn 15 to 25, beef 2 to 3½,

butter 10 to 12, flour 3½ to 4 per barrel, wheat 60

to 75, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25,

brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 17 to 22, salt 1½,

to 2½, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to

23, bacon 8 to 10, turnips 15 to 20.

Petersburg, Virg. Nov. 10....Cotton 8½ to 9½;

Tobacco, middling 3½ to 4½, prime 9 to 10;

Wheat 95 to 105, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel,

flour 5 to 6, bacon 10½ to 12, salt 70 to 75;

Columbia, S. C. Nov. 12....Cotton 8½ to 9½;

flour 5½ to 6, whiskey 30 to 34½, bacon 6 to 7,

wheat 87½ to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 70 to 75;

There has been a large supply of Cotton at Market this week, which has sold readily at 9 a

9½; Corn continues scarce and commands 50

cts. per bushel; Flour of a good quality is

scarce, and would sell at 86 per barrel; Whis-

key is scarce, and in demand at 32 to 33 cts.

Bacon is becoming very scarce, prime would

readily sell at 7 to 8 cts.

Savannah, Geo. Nov. 4.—Cotton 9 to 9½. Flour

6 to 5½, Corn 50 to 55, Whiskey 28 to 29, Liver-

pool Salt 40, Coffee 12 to 15; North Carolina

Bank Notes, 5 per cent. discount.

Petersburg, Nov. 11.....Cotton 8 to 8½, bacon 6 to 7½, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30, butter 10 to 13, corn 38 to 40, flaxseed 83, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 to 34, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 74 to 75, whiskey 24 to 27.....U. S. bank notes 3 to 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ to 2.

MARRIED.
In the Forks of the Yadkin, by Enoch Brock, Esq. on the 30th ult. Mr. Horatio McClellan to Mrs. Sophia Cuthrell.

DIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 9th ult. Mrs. Mary Oates, wife of Mr. John Oates, aged 56.

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst. Dr. Wm. H. Hunter, age 29.

Valuable Sale!

NOTICE.—That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Francis Neely, deceased, the following property, viz:

A large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs,) two Waggon and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of Land, adjoining the land of

Lincolnton Female Academy.
THE Trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have engaged Miss Margaret Allyn, a Lady of fine literary acquirements, to take charge of the above Female Academy. The first session will commence on the 2d of November next.
Prizes of Tuition for the higher class \$10
per session,
Lower class, per session, 5
Painting and Embroidery, an extra charge of 2 per session,
Boarding in the most respectable families at \$75 per month.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. D. HOKE, Secy.
Oct. 23d, 1829. 3195

Wilkesboro' Academy.
THE Winter Session of this Academy, will commence on Monday the 23d inst. The rates of tuition will be, for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars per session of five months. Board can be procured at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum. A. W. GAY, Principal.
Wilkesboro, N. C. Nov. 4th, 1829. 3194
The Editor of the Salem Gleaner will insert the above three times, and forward his account.

Catawba Navigation Company.
A GENERAL meeting of the Catawba Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Lincolnton, on Friday, the 11th day of December next. Important objects require that a majority of the Stockholders should be present, either in person or by proxy.
ISAAC T. AVERY, President.
November 5th, 1829. 3196

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will expose to public sale, on the 2d of this month, all the interest of William Carson, dec'd, in the Machinery and Gold Mine on the land leased from the Guardian of Geo. Means, being the one-fourth. The said land joins the Cappa Gold Mine tract, and the Machinery is now in operation, and well adapted to mining purposes. Several houses, a negro team and other personal property, will be sold at the same time. The sale will take place on the premises. Twelve months credit will be given. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the same, to present their claims for settlement, within the time directed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Nov. 4th, 1829. 4196

STRAYED.
FROM the plantation of the subscriber, on 3d Creek, about the 20th June, a fine Archie Filly, two years old; her color is sorrel, with white feet. 'Tis supposed she made her way to Mecklenburg, but has been taken up. A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will give information to Jno. P. Hodge, or David Allen, in Mecklenburg; or to the subscriber in Salisbury. THOS. G. POLK.
November 6th, 1829. 3194

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 19

FOR SALE.
ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Codde Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.
WM. J. ALEXANDER.
87

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

WING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Gold Washer.
NOTICE, that all persons are hereby fore-warned against building, or making use of a Machine invented by Walter S. Pharr & Co. for washing alluvial surfaces, or river gravel; under penalty of the law in that case provided, as we intend to procure a patent for the same.
WALTER S. PHARR & CO.
October 19th, 1829. 3195

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829. Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.
SALVAC HENDERSON, & A. 3197

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in Charleston, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major Joshua Lazarus will act as his agent the ensuing season, in Cheraw. Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel; Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of *Groceries*, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. & c. which will be furnished to waggons, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.
October, 1829. 3193

The Andrew Jackson.

THE new Steam Boat *Andrew Jackson*, expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 3193

Maj. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.

HENRY W. CONNER.

GEORGE W. BROWN
IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Tunbridge Wine, Old Muscatel ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

DANIEL H. CRESS,
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Estate of William Neill.

WILL be sold, on the 26th day of November, inst. at the late residence of William Neill, one mile west of Sheriff's Ford, Lincoln county.
7 likely Negroes;
2 Stills and Vessels;
1 one-horse Wagon;
A quantity of Cotton, and various other articles, too tedious to mention. A credit of 12 months will be extended on giving bond and security.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against it, will present them, properly voucher'd, for within the legal period, or this notice may be pleaded in bar.

THOS. J. ALLISON, { Exec't.
WILLIAM NEILL, } Exec't.
Oct. 29th, 1829. 3194

Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name Ned, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 50 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built, third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
F. SLATER, S.A.Y.
Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and put to jail in Statesville, a Negro Boy, who says his name is Austin, and that he belongs to Jo Brevard, of Lincoln county. He is yellow complected, about 5 feet 10 inches high, apparently 40 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law in such cases directs.
JOHN WOODS, Jailor,
November 9th, 1829. 3195

POETRY.

"I, the hermit, through forests deep,
With flocks through glens, and through streams,
I pass, and find no single power."

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the Extrick Shepherd. They are designed to represent the morning prayer of a maniac who voluntarily became an outcast of the desert.

Lauded be thy name forever,
Thou art the guard and giver;
Thou canst guard thy creatures sleeping;
Heal the heart long broke with weeping;
God of stillness and of motion,
Of the rainbow and the ocean,
Of the mountain rock and river,
Blessed be thy name forever!
I have seen thy wondrous might,
Through the shadows of the night,
Thou who slumberest not nor sleepest,
Blest are they thou dost keep,
God of evening's yellow ray,
God of yonder dawning day,
That givest from the distant sea,
Like breathings from eternity;
Thine are the flaming spheres of light,
Thine the darkness of the night,
Thine are all the gems of earth;
God of angels! God of Heaven;
God of life that fade shall never,
Glory to thy name forever!

—••—

ROOM FOR THE PROUD;

BY HESSE

Room for the proud! ye sons of clay,
From far sweeping pomp survey,
Nor rashly curious clog the way
His chariot wheels before!

Lo! what scorn his lofty eye
Glances o'er age and poverty,
And bids intruding conscience fly
Far from his palace door!

Room for the proud! but slow the feet
That bear his coffin down the street,
And dismal seems his winding sheet
Who purple lately wore.

Ah! where must now his spirit fly
In naked, trembling agony?
Or how shall he for mercy cry,
Who sh'd not before?

—••—

WHAT I HATE.

I hate the tooth-ache, when with maddening jumps,
Like torrent wild it raves among the stumps:
I hate the whole dire catalogue of aches,
Distempers, fevers hot, andague shakes.

I hate mad dogs, snakes, dandies, fleas and bugs,
Tea-parties, wild-cats, toads, and whiskey-jugs.

Hard times, bad roads, spoiled fish, and broken banks,

Stale news, cold soup, light purse, and lawyers' thanks.

I hate long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm-house and a shabby barn:

More ears than pigs, no books, but many guns,

Sore toes, tight shoes, old debts and paper-duns

I hate tight lacing, and loose conversation,

Abundant gab and little information:

The fool that sings in bed and snores in meeting,

Who laughs while talking, and talks much while eating.

Don't you.

—••—

MISCELLANY.

White or men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper scatters for them.

—••—

RICE BREAD.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce recommends rice as a valuable ingredient in the composition of bread. Having seen the subject noticed in an English paper, he was induced to try the experiment, of which he gives the following account:

"My family reside in the country, and I took an early opportunity to send a quarter of rice to mill to be ground, in the same manner as corn, without bolting. We made an experiment with a pound of wheat flour and a pound of rice flour in the first place—the rice flour having been swollen, or scalded, before it was mixed, by placing it in a clean vessel, with water, over a moderate fire, as rice is ordinarily cooked; and then kneaded in with the wheat flour, wet in the usual way, with milk, in the evening. It was found in the morning so soft, that it was necessary to stir it into four pounds more of wheat flour, to give it the consistency of bread. With this addition the loaves were made, and the result gave us ten pounds of the finest bread I ever saw. It was of snowy whiteness—tender and delicious to the taste, and remained fresh much longer than bread prepared from flour alone. Subsequent trials have satisfied us that one quarter part of rice flour may be profitable to make bread; that the weight is greatly increased, and the quality increased beyond calculation.

CHARITY OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

Dionysius informs, that the Christians of Rome who were richer than their brethren, sent their alms throughout the earth. Tertullian affirms, that the early Christians created general wonder at their mutual affection.—Eusebius states, that amid the desolations of a dreadful plague at Alexandria and Carthage, the Christians went every where among the infected, and, without inquiring into their religion, dispensed the kindest offices, whilst the other citizens left the sufferers to perish. Just after a severe persecution in the reign of Maximilian, a pestilence swept the empire with tremendous fury. But the Christians now

were effectually to their appositors, and, fearless of the infection, went among the diseased, nursing the sick with tenderness, and burying their dead, whilst the Heathen seemed utterly regardless of their suffering friends. So astonished were the public, that these truly benevolent Christians were openly thanked and celebrated. The profane Lucina ridicules the Christians for their excessive sinsdeeds, but his ill-natured satire is a monument to their praise. The apostate emperor Julian exhorts the worshippers of his gods to observe how Christians relieve all poor, whether pagans or pious, while they [the pagans] neglect their very friends. When Christianity prevailed, then arose public structures of mercy. Never till then did the world see hospital, or asylums for the insane, the aged and the wretched. These and a thousand like them, are now formed wherever our religion sways its bland omnipotence; and so where else!

Christian Watchman.

CHRONOLOGY.

Chronological Account of the principal events in the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Date. REMARKABLE EVENTS. His Age.

1769 Aug. 15, Born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.

1793 March, Placed at the Military School at Brienne.

93 An officer of artillery at Toulon and appointed Gen. of Brigade

Appointed to the command of the army of Italy

May 11, Battle of Lodi, Italy

Aug. 3, Battle of Castiglione, Italy

Nov. 6, Battle of Arcola, Italy

97 Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua, Italy

April 18, Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leopon

Oct. 17, Treaty of Campo Formio

98 May 20, Sails for Egypt

July 1, Battle of the Pyramids

99 May 21, Siege of Acre raised, (town on the coast Guinea)

Oct. 7, Lands at Preys, in France

Nov. 9, Dissolves the Convention-al Government

10 Declared first Consul

1800 June 10, Battle of Marengo, Italy

July 28, Preliminaries at Austria signed at Paris

Dec. 24, Explosion of the Infernal Machine

1801 Feb. 9, Treaty of Lucca with Austria

Oct. 8, Preliminaries with England

1802 March 27 Definite treaty with England

</